

SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1882.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending April 22, 1882, was : 141,485 Weekly 137,735 Thursday 188,746 Friday 189,806 Saturday

Total for the week. .

Abolish the Knave First.

The Republicans seem to be in favor of abolishing KEIPER, Speaker of the House of Representatives. He is too absurd and incompetent.

Well, KEIFER is bad enough; but with the House as at present constituted, he had better stry where he is. As long as that succonful public robber, Secon Robeson, is on the floor, with the Republicans in the majority, KEIPER is a model Speaker.

GRANT's great plunderer of the Navy put KRIFER in the Speaker's chair because he thought he would be more perfectly under his control than either Kasson or Hiscock. But it seems that Rongson and hispals have overreached themselves. Keifen is too stupid and ignorant to govern the House in their interest. When a job comes up, the blundering Keifer loses his head, while even the brazen-faced Robeson dare not confront the ever-watchful WHITTHORNE, RANDALL, and HEWITT on the floor. The House becomes unmanageable; and so far Robeson's schemes of new plunder have been foiled.

Ridiculous as KEIFER Is, he is a stumbling block in Robeson's way. Thus for the first ime he becomes a very useful man. As long as Robeson stays, let Kriffen stay also. The fool should not be abolished, unless the knave can be abolished first.

The Ages of Silence.

Among the contributors to our current magazine literature there are few writers of more philosophic acumen than Mr. John FISKE. Formerly a lecturer and assistant librarian at Harvard University, and the auther of the most noteworthy and valuable American work on the philosophy of evolution, he has lately turned his attention to the scientific study of history in its broader aspects. His paper on the "Arrival of Man in Europe," published in the May number of the Atlantic Monthly, is one of the results of his labor in this field of research, and is remarkable for some of the conclusions it suggests.

For his facts, of course, he has to depend upon others. He takes what CROLL and GEIRIE and DAWKINS tell us about the physical and geological changes which the earth has undergone, and the traces left by primitive man upon or under its surface. From their statements he constructs a clear and concise account of the arrival of mankind in Europe. Beginning at the close of a period of which the fossils in the rocks furnish the only knowledge we now possess, he finds that four races of men have successively dwelt in European lands. First in order of time were the men of the River Drift, who lived wholly by hunting, and used only chipped stone implements of the rudest sort. They were contemporary with the rhinoceros in western Burope, where a sub-tropical climate must then have prevailed. In the glacial period which followed came the so-called Cave men, now represented only by the Esquimaux. They possessed finer tools and weapons than their predecessors, yet of nothing but chipped stone. A remarkable artistic sense appears to have been developed among them. They made pictures with sharp-pointed flints on the antiers of reindeer and on bones and stones, outlined with wonderful accuracy, and reproducing the distinctive character-

which they were familiar. To the Cave men succeeded a third race, which Mr. Fiske calls the Iberians. These were the men of the Neolithic or new stone age. They sharpened their stone implements not simply by chipping, but by grinding; so that the introduction of the grindstone must be regarded as an important step in human progress. The men of the nex stone age were farmers and weavers, as well as hunters; they built houses and boats, and made pottery; and there is reason to believe that they had some idea of an existence after death. To this race the lake dwellers of Switzerland are supposed to have belonged. Their modern representatives are

letics in form of the various animals with

the swarthy Basque inhabitants of Spain. Finally came from Central Asia the fourth and last race, the tall, fair-complexioned Aryans, who intermarried with the darker Iberians, and together with them became the progenitors of the modern peoples of Europe

When did these successive invasions respectively begin? The earliest race, the men of the River Drift, certainly preceded the glacial period of the age which geologists term the Pleistocene. That age began 240,000 years ago, and Mr. FISKE is evidently inclined to think that human beings had inhabited Europe at least 160,000 years earlier. He thus ascribes to our race an antiquity of not less than 400,000 years.

In this enormous length of time he finds an argument in favor of the theory of evolution, according to which man is but the derelopment of a non-human race of creatures fesembling the manlike apes.

"We see man living on the earth for perhaps half a million years, to all intents and purposes dumb, leaving none but a geological record of his existence, progressing with infinite slowness and difficulty, making no his tory. Yet his geologic record is not quite like that of the dog or the ape, who could not chip a flint, and in the in cised antiers of the Cave men we see the first faint gleams of the divine intelligence that was by and by to shine forth with the glories of a Micuael Asoglo. We cannot but suppose that during those long dumb ages. through infinite hardship, and through the stern regi men of deadly competition and natural selection man was slowly but surely acquiring that intellectual life which was at last to bloom, forth in history, and which

has made him the crown and glory of the universe." But if these long ages of silence were needed to bring man from the animal to the spiritual, from the mere beast to the philosopher, the saint, or even the skeptic, what becomes of the doctrine of immortality? Does modern science demand that we shall reject the idea of a life beyond the grave? If not, tell us at what period of his development the ape-like being from which man sprung first acquired the attribute of immortal life? No one will pretend that he

could have possessed it at the beginning. The eloquent words which we have quoted from Mr. Fiske's article suggest questions which no man can answer-satisfactorily.

Equality in the Wrong Direction. A bill which ought to be defeated is likely

to come up in the Assembly early this week It provides for an increase of the pay of those policemen and firemen in this city who now receive less than \$1,200 a year, so as to bring their respective salaries up to that

The measure is ostensibly designed to equalize rather than to increase the compensation of members of the Police and Fire Departments. But the trouble is that it alms at equality in the wrong direction. If there is to be any change, it should be by reduction. A uniform salary of \$800 a year would suit the taxpayers of New York far better than \$1,200 in fact, just \$400 a year better in the !

case of each policeman and fireman and the service rendered in return therefor would be every whit as efficient.

But in the estimation of some of our ren resentatives in the Legislature \$800 is a paltry sum-when others have to pay it. Mr. JOHN F. AHEARN, a member of the Assembly from this city, used these very words in the debate on the bill last week. Such talk is nonsense, and is indulged in, we suppose, chiefly to promote the reflection of those who utter it. The men who have been sent to the Legislature on professions of economy, and then seek to augment the public burdens in this manner, may find their record more familiar to their constituents next November than they now expect or will then desire.

The fact is that five thousand capable and efficient policemen and firemen could be obtained in this city in a single day at a salary of \$800 a year; and those members of the Legislature who vote for the bill we have mentioned, will wantonly waste the public

Let us note carefully the action of the New York members, with a view to their political future. The policemen and the firemen are not the only voters in New York; and it would be better to abolish both departments rather than to permit them to force iniquitous legislation upon the people again and

A New Industry Advocated.

A specimen of the sort of silk that can be raised, recled, and manufactured in this country was shown at Philadelphia on Tuesday. A piece of brocaded satin, intended as a present to Mrs. GARFIELD, was there exhibited at the meeting of the Women's Silk Culture Association. Fifty pounds of cocoons, making fourteen pounds of reel silk, and contributed from fourteen different States, had been used in the manufacture of the material. The American silk the members of the association declared to be at least equal to that raised and recled in Italy, if, indeed, it was not superior to the Italian article.

This display of what has been actually accomplished here in the way of silk culture, to whose encouragement and development the association named devotes itself, was very interesting, and may lead to important results. If silk as good as the Italian can be profitably raised here in quantities sufficient to supply raw material for the domestic silk manufactures, a great addition will be made to the productive wealth of the country, and a new and very important resource will be

furnished to farmers and gardeners. We consume in the United States every year about eighty-five million dollars' worth of silk goods, importing about thirty-five millions, and producing at home about fifty millions. The silk industry has advanced with rapid strides. Ten or fifteen years ago it was of only small proportions. Now it is the third great industry of the textile class, cotton manufactures amounting to a value of \$250,000,000 annually, woollen and woollen mixed to \$300,000,000, and silk goods, as we have said, to about \$50,000,000. We raise the raw cotton and produce the wool chiefly, but all except a very insignificant part of the raw silk is imported. We send abroad annually for nearly three million pounds of reelect silk, and one million pounds of spun and

Before the Revolutionary war, silk was raised in this country to a considerable extent for that period; and the industry was kept alive afterward. In 1844 the amount produced was large, but the loss and disarpointment which followed the great mulberry excitement of forty years ago, when hundreds of people went into the raising of mulberry trees for the feeding of the silk worms, gave a blow to the business from which it has never recovered. At that time there was a wild speculation in the mulberry trees, and visions of fortune rose before those engaged in it. The expected demand, however, did not come, and instead of gain there was

widespread loss. But it was proved long before the exhibition of the silk made for Mrs. GARPIELD that our climate is well adapted for silk culture, and the association which has been meeting at Philadelphia was organized to give the industry a new start, especially because it would afford a suitable, congenial, and profitable employment for women. It was charged recently by a newspaper published at Paterson, the great seat of domestic silk manufactures, that our American silk is of an inferior quality, and not fit for the best woven fabrics. Because of such criticisms, probably, the dress intended for Mrs. GARFIELD was exhibited at Philadelphia last Tuesday, and comparison of the silk with the best raised in Italy was invited.

The charge that our home silk is of an inferior quality was also combated by Mr. LORING BLODGET in a paper lately read before the Franklin Institute. He showed specimens of silk raised here, and compared them with samples of the best Italian variety and with the slik in a number of manufac tures. He found by the aid of the microscope that in many descriptions of silk goods sold in this country, chiefly those imported, silk of a very inferior fibre had been introduced. Of the samples he exhibited, taken from European and American sources, he declared that those recled at Philadelphia were the best. All the tests he could apply justified the assertion, so that he was ready to "guarantee that when the same number of fibres are regled from the cocoon in the raw silk recled here, taking an average of the specimens, the fabric ultimately produced will weigh heavier in dress goods, or in handkerchiefs, than if made of the same number

of cocoon fibres sent here as Italian." We have made our great and astonishingly rapid advances in silk manufacture because of the introduction here of new machines and combinations of machinery much superior in efficiency to those employed in Europe in similar branches of silk manufacture. Similar improvements in the processes of growing silk, and of reeling and fitting silk from the cocoon, ought to give a like stimulus to silk culture. One of these new devices has al-

ready been made. The Women's Silk Culture Association several years ago succeeded in getting a pattern of the reel in use in France and Italy. It was found to be a clumsy affair of wood. They engaged an expert machinist to improve upon it, and in due time he presented to them a light, easy and rapid-running reel, made entirely of metal, compact, and readily portable. Upon it the skilled reeler employed by the association is able to reel more than double the quantity of silk that can be wound on the old wooden reel. The first step in the direction of improvement has therefore, been taken, and others will follow as a matter of course as soon as allk culture is more widely indertaken here.

Mr. BLODGET contends that silk can be economically raised at home because a farmer can add its culture to his other work without any considerable investment of capital, and without employing outside labor. When the trees are grown, the work can be done by any one member of the family or by as many more as may choose to engage in it. It can employ the spare time of women or children in the house, and the price at which silk is salable would make the labor profitable, and bring in a welcome addition to the resources

of the family,

farmers, and if the arguments of Mr. BLODGer and his comparative tests are sound and accurate, it can hardly be doubtful that the Women's Silk Culture Association will succeed in their efforts to stimulate the industry If we could raise all the silk we use, the gain to the country would of course be enormous We should add a new employment, and greatly increase our productive wealth.

Dealing with Cranks in England. On March 2 one RODERICK MACLEAN attempted to shoot Queen VICTORIA. He was arrested, and on April 19, a little more than six weeks afterward, he was indicted by a Grand Jury, arraigned, tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The proceedings in this affair are noteworthy, both for the contrast offered to the treatment of GUITEAU, and because out of the seven assaults upor the reigning sovereign of the United Kingdom only two, the latest and the earliest have been committed with impunity.

MACLEAN was tried under the common law for high treason, the penalty for which crime, of course, is death. The sole defence interposed was that of insanity, which was supported by the evidence of the superintendents of two asylums for the insane; and It appeared that the prisoner had at one time been an inmate of an asylum. When at large he comported himself like a political crank not only professing the most radical opinions, but advocating the most revolutionary edies. He was an ardent follower of Mr BRADLAUGH, and an assiduous reader of Reynolds's Newspaper, placing implicit faith in the revelations touching the royal family and the aristocracy which are published in that edifying sheet. He thought he had a mission to overthrow a corrupt régime, and in his own mind he figured as a savior of society. What mainly influenced the jury was undoubtedly the fact that MACLEAN had once been confined as an insane person; but sane people have been shut up in madhouses, and there seems to have been little effort in this case to investigate the evidence on which he had been committed to an asylum.

If we compare the action of the jury in this instance with the result in preceding and analogous cases, we shall see that it must have been in no slight degree affected by the Government's decision to try the prisoner for high treason under the common law, instead of under the statute provided by Sir ROBERT PERL. The first assailant of the Queen, the pothoy EDWARD OXFORD, who fired two shots at her in 1840, was tried in the same way and acquitted on the plea of mental derangement, although it is extremely doubtful whether he was not responsible for his actions. Oxpord was a veritable prototype of GUITEAU, having an absurd conception of his own importance, and longing to pose as a political personage. Curiously, too, there were not wanting people to assert that the attempted assassination had a far-reaching political aim; and there is no doubt that the accomplishment of the crime would have placed upon the throne the Duke of CUMBERLAND, a warm friend of the Orangemen and an enemy of the Catholics. But the trial showed that Ox-FORD's act was impelled by nothing but a light-brained love of notoriety. As we have said, the prisoner was acquitted, and the court ordered him to be kept in an insane asylum during her Majesty's pleasure, a precedent which, we presume, has been followed in MacLEAN's case, although the fact has not been reported.

Oxpord himself declared that if he had een hanged, there would have been no more shooting at the Queen, and the same opinion is expressed by Sir THEODORR MARTIN in his life of the Prince Consort. It is certain that ess than two years afterward a man named FRANCIS, who was quite as truly a political crank as was his predecessor, and affected the theatrical airs of an inspired regicide. fired a pistol at the Queen on the very spot where Oxford's assault was made. He, too, was tried for high treason, and as the shooting was not disputed, and the prisoner in this case refused to plead insanity, the jury were constrained to find him guilty, and he was sentenced to death. At the carnest wish, however, of her Majesty, the sentence was ommuted to transportation for life; and on the very day after the mitigation of punishment was made known, a third effort was made to assassinate the sovereign. A humpbacked lad named BEAN presented a pistol at her carriage, but did not succeed in firing it before the weapon was wrested from him by a bystander. The Queen then caused it to be understood that she expected a repetition of such attacks, so long as they were dealt with as acts of high treason. In secordance with her desire, the then Prime Minister, Sir Robert Peel, introduced a bill by which a moderate but degrading punishment could be inflicted for mere mountebank attempts on the Queen's life. By the new law a crime of this kind was punishable by transportation for seven years, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, in either case the culprit to be publicly or privately whipped as often and in such manner as the court should direct, not exceeding thrice.

It was to this statute, and not to the pro vision of the common law governing high treason, that the law officers of the Crown had recourse in the case of BEAN, who was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and to be whipped. Seven years now went by without any assault upon her Majesty, but in 1849 an Irish bricklayer named HAMIL-TON fired at the Queen a pistol charged with powder only. There was nearly as much ground for the plea of insanity in this instance as in that of Oxford, but, as we shall see, a jury has never acquitted any of the Queen's assailants who have been tried under the PEEL statute. In this case the prisoner was sentenced to be whipped and to seven years' transportation. About a year afterward a man named PATE, who had once been a Lieutenant in a crack cavalry regiment, struck her Majesty on the face with a stick, for which offence he was sentenced to seven years' transportation, but the court recognized so much probability in the allegation of insanity (which the jury had disregarded) as to omit the whipping from his punishment. The last attempt before MACLEAN'S Was that made by O'CONNOR, a lad of 17, who in 1872 levelied at the Queen a pistol which turned out to be unloaded. In one hand the boy held a paper which proved to be a petition on behalf of the Fenian prisoners. A plea of insanity was naturally set up on his behalf, but the jury refused to entertain it, and O'CONNOR was scutenced to be flogged and imprisoned for twelve months.

Thus we see that of the seven men who have attempted or pretended to attack Queen VICTORIA, each was plainly a political crank, excited by some fancied grievance or a wild passion for notoriety. We observe, also, that in the three cases where the prisoners were tried for the capital offence of high treason, the juries insleted on acquitting them whenever the plea of insanity was raised. On the other hand, they treated this plea with unvarying contempt in the four cases where they knew that the worst punishment to which the offender would be liable was imprisonment and a flogging. It would seem to follow that the law officers of the Crown made a blunder in trying Mac-The subject is one which will interest all | LEAN for high treason instead of for the

statutory offence. But perhaps they had no desire to punish the prisoner, public opinion being relatively unexcited on the subject, and disposed to regard the assailant as unquestionably insane.

None of these abortive attempts on the life of Queen Victoria or the equally unsuccess ful assaults upon George III, throw much light upon the question how the English courte and law officers would deal with an seasein who should unhappily, like Gur-TRAU, accomplish his design. The nearest analogue to the case of GUITEAU is that of the assassin of the Prime Minister, PER-CEVAL, in the second decade of this century. In that instance the offender, although pal pably insane, was indicted, tried, sentenced and put to death with a rapidity which affixed a lasting stigma on the English bench. And if such was the compliance with the demands of public clamor when the vic tim was a Prime Minister, we could hardly expect a more upright, dauntless, and decent behavior on the part of a British court of law should the victim chance to be a Queen.

Religion in Boston.

The reporters of the Boston Advertiser took census of the church attendance of that city last Sunday. They found a total of 124,909 people in the two hundred and fifty churches. The population of Boston is now somewhere toward 400,000, it having been 362,535 in 1880. Making allewances for the persons who may have been counted twice, the enumeration having been made at the different services, it is safe to estimate that about one-quarter of the people of Boston were at church last Sunday.

That is a large proportion, much larger probably than would be found in our New York churches on a single Sunday. It is doubtful if the church attendants here number more than a fifth of the actual population of the city; and perhaps the proportion is not as large as that.

The four hundred or more churches of New York provide sittings for about three hundred thousand people; but about two-fifths of the seats in the Protestant houses of worship are unoccupied on the average. The attendance upon the Roman Catholic churches, however, is large at every service, and in great part composed of different in dividuals at each service. It, therefore, is enough in excess of the number of sittings provided in the Catholic churches to go far to make up for the deficiency in those of the Protestant faith. If that is so, then the Catholic worshippers of New York are about equal to the whole of those of the various denominations of Protestantism. A complete and accurate census, very likely, would

show them to be more numerous. The enumeration made in Boston last Sun day showed that of the 124,909 people found in the churches as a whole, about fifty thousand were in those of the Roman Catholic faith. And yet only a portion of the Catholic worshippers were counted, for in only one or two instances were the attendants on early mass counted. At that service, of course, the churches are crowded. The Advertiser's conclusion is, therefore, that the number of persons who entered the Roman Catholic churches for the purpose of worship last Sunday fell only a few thousand below that of the gross attendance at all the other churches combined. And that is in Boston, the historical centre of Puritanism.

Churchgoing has unquestionably declined among Protestants, both there and here. A large part of them are of a very uncertain religious faith, and the younger generation are less disposed than their fathers to regard attendance upon church as a duty or as a profitable or an agreeable employment of time on Sunday. Once, remaining away from church subjected individuals and families to uncomfortable criticism in New England. They were regarded with suspicion. and suffered in social reputation in many ways. Now, however, even in little New England towns, people stay away from church regularly without attracting much comment by their conduct. The communities have grown accustomed to such displays

of indifference to preaching. The greatest attendance among the Prottants of Boston was in the C alist and Baptist churches, which contained about thirty thousand people, nearly equally divided between the two. The Episcopallans came next, with over twelve thousand. This communion has grown rapidly in Boston, and throughout New England, indeed, of late years, though formerly it found there very stony ground. Now the most popular Protestant preacher of Boston is an Episcopalian, the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS. The Methodist worshippers, white and colored, were nearly as numerous as the Episcopalian. The Presbyterians had only 3,300; and the Unitarians, whose churches were formerly the most fashionable in Boston, where the doctrines of CHANNING took their deepest root, numbered less than ten thousand; were fewer than the Episcopalians by nearly three

thousand. A great change has therefore come over Boston within this generation, so far as its religious predilections and observances are concerned. Roman Catholicism has made an enormous advance. Congregationalism has not gained proportionately with the growth of the city in population, but has fallen back. The Baptists and Methodists have perhaps become comparatively stronger, or at least have held their own. The Unitarians have declined, many of them having passed on to agnosticism, religious indifferentism, and utter infidelity, and others having gone over

into the Episcopal Church. These significant changes in ecclesiastical relations and in religious sympathies and opinions are not confined to Boston. They are taking place throughout New England The increase of the foreign-born population is rapidly building up the Roman Catholic communion. Congregationalism is losing vitality. Unitarianism is passing away as a distinctive denomination. Episcopalianism is gaining. The Baptists and the Methodists are appealing to the more fervid religious feeling of the ordinary run of Protestants in the communities. Infidelity is rampant.

A Widow and a Bride to Be.

A correspondent in the vicinity of Bostor asks us this question concerning the name by which a widow should be addressed:

Sin: I venture the following inquiry, in reference to which there has been considerable controversy have. In case of the death of Mr. HENRY G. SRITH, for inclance, how should his widow be addressed! As Mrs. Many Suits (Many being her Christian name), or as Mrs. Hanny G. Smith! Of course, I understand that she would sign her name as Many Sactu, and so she would while her hus band was living but during his life I think she is generally addressed as Mrs. Haway G. Smith. After his death should she be so addressed, or is either form propert HORSURY.

It is usual in this country for a married woman to put on her cards her husband's name with Mrs. before it-for instance, Mrs. HENRY G. SMITH. But that is not correct, and is not in accordance with English precedent. Moreover, it does not sufficiently mark the distinct individuality of the woman, especially in the eyes of women who contend for the rights of their sex.

If Mrs. SMITH's malden name was MARY ANDERSON, for instance, she should write on her cards Mrs. MARY ANDERSON SMITH, instead of simply putting Mrs. before her hus-

band's Christian name and surname. If she has two Christian names, for convenience she

may drop one, keeping her malden surname. Buch usage has the advantage of making rominent the family names of both the man and the woman. Besides, it gives her her true name, and recognizes her individuality. In speaking of a married woman, however, in order the better to indicate her to people, it is, of course, often convenient to refer to her simply as the wife of her husband, which we do when, for instance, we say Mrs. HENRY G. SMITH. Whether she is a widow or whether her husband is still living, it is

just the same. Here is a question put by a girl who is about to become a bride, the present being the great season for weddings:

Bra : Will you please inform me whether it is proper for he bride's father or the groom to engage a minister fo wedding ceremony !

The proper person to engage the minister, Miss ETHEL, is your future husband, to whom we present our congratulations on his forthcoming bliss. He will, of course, enter into the delightful negotiations with the especial clergyman whom you and your family desire to perform the important ceremony. and arrange for the wedding on a day you shall select, a day which, for his sake, let us hope will be an early one.

You do not tell us the name of the fortunate and the happy man. It was not necessary that you should do so. Whatever it is, after marriage put before it your maiden name, and let that be your signature. May the sun shine on your nuptials, and peace and happiness reign undisturbed in your future home!

The entertainment given by the outgoing Secretary of the Navy, Judge Hunt, to the new Secretary, Mr. W. E. CHANDLER, attests that the former accepts his defeat with good grace. and with no hard feelings toward his successor. Judge Hunr made a long and good fight to keep his place, and when it failed he secured the St. Petersburg mission, which may be considered almost as good. He is doubtless as competent to shine in the diplomatic as in the nautical world, while his voyage by steamer to tussia may open his eyes to the real character of the ocean, and give him ideas upon the subect of navigation which he never could have obtained while ruling the navy from his deak n Washington.

MAHONE now finds that there is such a thing as too much readjusting. The last turn n Virginia politics defeats the proposed gerrymander of the Congress districts, and leaves him a defeated and discredited Boss.

A gleam of returning sanity after the Mason mania is discernible in the defeat by the Connecticut Senate of the resolution adopted by the House, calling on the President to pardon the faithless sergeant and restore him to the army. Compared with the foolish utterances of the lawmakers of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York on this subject, the sober second thought of the Solons of the Nutmeg State is reaseuring. The framers and advocates of that resolution do not seem to be aware that Mason wrote and printed a very insulting declaration for their guidance. "I must say," be announced, "that I don't want to be pardoned by no GUITEAU President." As for restoring him to the army, he is not fit to be a soldier. But Mason himself has made too much money out of the praise lavished on his unsoldierly and base conduct to consent to go back to the army, if he were permitted to do so,

One of the proposed parade grounds for the militia of this city was visited yesterday by the Assembly sub-committee having the subject under consideration, accompanied by several officers of the National Guard. An Assemblyman suspected that the place might be the stronghold of ferocious mosquitoes, and pictured the militiamen in the act of shedding their blood in an encounter with such foes. An old resident came along and confirmed the legislator's suspicion, and the soldiers and ci villans embarked for lower New York. Perish the thought of our Guardsmen enduring the annoyance of mosquitoes!

Speaker KEIFER's action in dismissing competent stenographers to make places for his friends is muddling the official reports but probably KEIFER and his master. Robeson. often find it convenient not to have correct reports made of what takes place.

Although Canadians profess a stro tachment to the British Crown, they are beginning to regard their condition of political tutelage with a feeling akin to the sensitiveness of a grown-up youth to restraints upon his exercise of adult discretion. At present Canada cannot negotiate treaties save through the British Poreign Office. Recently resolutions were introduced in the Parliament of Canada declaring that the country should have the right to negotiate commercial treaties for herself, and, although the resolutions were defeated, they received a strong support.

The prospect of a reduction of letter postage from three cents to two looks brighter now than ever. The House Committee on Post Of-fices and Post Roads, who ought to know whether the condition of the department wil allow this reduction, are nearly all in favor of Never has the postal service been so near self-support; it is even declared that the last quarter's figures show a surplus of receipts over expenditures.

Why should there be any hesitation in makng the change? The increase in the number of letters, with very little increase in the expenses, would go far toward making up for the loss of income by reduction, and the experiment would be hailed with general favor. Give the people cheap postage.

The health returns show a death rate of thirty-one per thousand upon the basis of the census of 1880. This is a high rate of mortal ity, and it would indicate that New York is an unhealthy city. Set, as it is, upon a great ledge of rock, washed by two rivers, and swept by ocean breezes, it should be one of the health lest, as, in fact, the health officers have little doubt it is. The city has grown so rapidly since the June of 1880, when the census was taken, that the record then taken has become an unfair basis of calculation; and then, again the mortality returns are swollen by the deaths in public institutions, which in other cities are generally set outside of the municipal lim its. The presence of a large floating population and the continued influx of a great stream of immigration also exert a marked influence upon the mortality returns. The death rate of the actual resident population of New York is doubtless as low as that of any large city.

President Dickson of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad is reported as having told the senate committee investigating the Spuyten Duyvil horror, yesterday, that in an inquiry a to the cause of a railway accident "it is not always wise to tell the truth, lest the public should misconstrue it." Still, in such cases the public greafly prefers that the railroad men be truthful rather than wise; for it is no mere than fair that the people should have every opportunity of forming their own opinions a to the roads on which they can ride with greatest safety. It might not be an unfair compro mise for the railroad men to make public some way of designating that part of their testimony in which they deem it better to display their wisdom than to tell the truth,

A New Orleans newspaper has succeeded in obtaining the testimony of several people to verify the assertion that that city had an earthquake on April 11 at 11 P. M. But, since testimony is needed at all, the shock can have been no great shake.

The President's Peculiarity. From the Chicago Pimet. Gen. Arthur is voted to be the handsomest

President within the memory of this generation.

THE CINCINNATI PASTORAD.

& Cathelic Gives His Reasons for Condemn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is surorising that the recent letter published over the signature of nine Western Bishops should have passed without more comment from the New York press. This may be a good sign of the generous tolerance of the times. All opinone concerning human affairs deserve a hearing so long as they are not directly in conflict

olemnly declare what has never been denied,

namely, that men are of unequal stature, com-

the like. To argue that because there is in-

equality among men in accidentals, therefore

hey are essentially unequal, would imply a

All men are equal in their common human-

rational, spiritual soul in a sensitive body spe-

eifically constitutes man, according to the

equal, and beyond this no claim to equality has

a hierarchical humanity; certainly none what-

Equally absurd is the correlative error: " Be-

fore the law * * * men are not equal;" be-

the evident grammatical inaccuracy of this

sentence (which, indeed, appears through-

Because, forsooth, the accident of a man's

wealth, political influence, or opportunity to

corrupt an administrator of justice, gives occa-

sion to pervert the legitimate course of law into

a wrong channel; because abuses incidental to

all things human arise, therefore, from these

particular evils, a universal proposition must be

enounced, namely: "All men are not equal before the law!" Is this assumed as a principle

in the embryotic condition of canon law in the

province of Cincinnati? Even if so, it would be

very incorrect to predicate it of the civil law, or

utter it as a Catholic view of the legislation of

our country, or a correct statement of the legal

But the gravest error of the letter is that

which denies that the people are the immedi-

ate or direct source of that civil authority by

which laws are ordained and sanctioned for the

welfare of the community. No one denies that

well as that which energizes the electric current

erned: all this comes primarily from God.

quid in bonum commune est vel totius commu-

nitatis, vel aliculus gerentis vicem totius mul

titudinis. * * * ordinare in finem est ejus cujus

est proprius ille finis."-12e, xc., 3, 0, "To or-

dain anything by law for the common weal be-

longs to the whole multitude (community), or to some one who represents, is viceregent of,

the whole community" . . for to ordain to

an end belongs to Him to whom the end apper-

tains." Now, the teaching of Thomas Aquinas

has been recommended to the study of the

Bishops of the world, not excepting those who

lately met in Cincinnati, by the present reign

Amid the nascent conditions of Western so

clety there may be weighty local need of urg-

ing, even by unusual forms of speech and to the

neglect of fixed principles reverence for law

and order, when there is danger of great evils

arising from the abuse of that happy Christian

freedom with which our age and country are

specially blessed. Still, ancient and imperish

able principles of truth and right must be pre-

served sacred and inviolable. Properly under

stood and rightly interpreted, there is no

tronger safeguard for these bases of human

happiness, our inallenable inheritance, than

the Catholic Church; but there is also great

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. Was Sin.

dram really hanged by the neck at the Tombs on Friday until he was dead and beyond all hope of resuscitation!

The accounts say that he was suspended by the neck

from a rope for fifteen minutes, when the dectors whe examined him found that his heart had ceased to bear

His neck was not broken, as is customary in cases of

legal hanging. The bedy was immediately removed from

Now, medical records show cases of remarkable re-

coveries of inanimate and scemingly dead persons under the application of electrical agencies and ny other

means known to science. These recoveries occur in cases of apparent aspharation by drowning or atransplation by hauging. Why was it necessary to give the agent three times tefore Sindram was gently pulled into fift air.

I should like to hear from medical savants on the sub-ect of Studram's case. Niw Youn.

Aceldent to the Duke of Sutkerland.

From the Pall Mail Gaustie.

An accident which might have been very

erious occurred to the Dake of Sutherland on Friday

afternoon, April 7, while boating on the take in front of Trentham Hall. The Duke, who chose a boat with a sail, had not been on the water long before a sudden gust of

wind capsized the small craft, throwing him into the water. Being an excellent swimmer, the Duke kept him-self up till he was receied by a servant, who, seeing his

perilous situation from the shore, immediately put off to

his assistance. The accident, which was witnessed by

Lord Stafford from the shore and the occupants of other boats who were too far off to render any aid created

A Buil Fighter Killed at Madrid.

From the Louison Youer.

MADRID, April 10.-The sport of built fighting

has received a severe blow at the inauguration of the present season. At the first fight of the season yester day the matedor, Caraauche, was severely wounded.

n the ring today a young and favorite torcro named

Angel Pastor received what is believed to be his death wound. The bull knocked him down and then return

ing to the charge, pierced his right aide, inflicting a

dying state, and the corr. In continued to the sud, and the usual enthusiasm and excitement.

Send for Him!

From the Public spirit.

One of the discoveries I made in Cuba this

winter was that J. C. Landreau, the man who figure as the lay figure in the whicherd & Co. Peruvian claim for

many militons of dollars, was a United States Consul at Santingo, on the south side of Cuba, at a salary of \$5,500

Truth Mildly Expressed.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Everybody familiar with Robeson believes

A sore throat is seen relieved by Dr. Javne a Fapecto and an obl remedy for broughlal and pulmenary dis-

him to be a rascal, ble palm still itching.

ghastly wound. He was taken to the infrmary

CATHOLIC.

danger to be feared from a perverse applied

an odious and intolerable tyranny.

NEW YORK, April 20.

he Tembs.

much alarm.

per annuit.

ing Pontiff.

status of the citizens of the republic.

ver under the Christian dispensation.

nine venerable Bishops.

— The South Carolina Methodist Conference is making arrangement to establish a religious summer resort near Henderson, N. C. The desire is to make it as much like Chantauqua as possible in its literary and educational features, and to present such attractions as will make it the popular place of pilgrimage not only for Methodists, but for all other good people. with first principles, or do not violently clash with the clear deductions of reason, or rudely -The missionaries in India are now making disturb the ordinary laws of common sense arrangements to hold a ten-year missionary conference in Calcutta, during Christmas week of the present year. Of course the few Irish, or so-called Catholia papers, could not be expected to do more than They invite to it all Protestant missionaries, not only from India, but throughout the world. The latest con-ference of this kind was in 1972, and was of great agmerely refer to the circumstance of the publication of the pastoral letter. Their inorganic functional office precluded anything else.

BUNBEAMS.

-The Kawalahao Church, in Honolulu, has

the pulpit desk from which the Rav. Dr. Leonard Reco for many years preached when he was paster of the Centre Church in New Haven. It was sent there several

years ago, and is in use every Sunday as an aid in giving

—The South Carolina Methodist Conference

the gospel to the Sandwich Islanders.

vantage in bringing together many missionaries and otherwise would never have met One of the most serious and evident errors, or -Once a year the Methodist Bishops meet heresies against reason and philosophy, lies in to exchange views as to the work to be done, and to agree as to their appointments. This year the meeting is to be in Detroit on the 9th of May. It is to be a great he words of the author of this pastoral, when he says, "Nor are all men equal;" and he proseeds to indicate wherein men are unequal. occasion among the Methodist churches of that city.
Preparations have been made for a grand reception to
the Bishops and for a variety of special services in the But he only adduces accidental qualities as a proof of his proposition, where only the essential properties of man are in question. There vas

churches. The Bishops will be the central attractions a no need that a council of Bishops should -Generally when clergymen are allowed vacations for the purpose of European travel, their gen-erous congregations give them a few hundred deliars or more to make the trip pleasant. It is the almost aniplexion, temperament, mental qualities, and versal custom to continue the salary of a pastor during his holiday. The Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D., of Boston-has departed from old customs in this respect. His church has given him leave of absence for a year is lack of logical acumen not to be looked for in order that he may travel in Europe. The condition on which he has accepted this is that his salary is to stop during his absence. As Dr. Brooks is a wealthy backsity, in what constitutes their manhood. A lor, and has been receiving a large salary, this will not be as much of a privation to him as it would if he were a country dominie, with seven small children, on a sal-ary of \$000 and a donation party. philosophy of St. Thomas. In this all men are

-If the statements now made by the railver been asserted. In the rational order of road men in Florida are true, Bishop Payne will probathings there is no ground for the institution of bly not get the \$10,000 which he wants in consideration of having been put off of a train. He claims to have been riding on a first class ticket, and to have been put off of the train. The men on the road say that he was riding on an excursion rate ticket with a party of persons be-ionging to the African Methodist Church, and that he wanted to go into a different car from the one which cause "wealth gives men a standing before the law that poverty has not." Without noticing was assigned to them. He is highly esteemed as Blabop of the African Methodist Church, but there is some reason to believe that he has made a mistake in saying out the whole letter), it is very morti-fying to a Catholic to find such an that he was elected from the car because he was a col ored man. Some of the railroad people insist that he left the train of his own accord. apparent want of just reasoning in the paragraph from which these words are taken.

-Much complaint is made by Sunday school teachers and others, in regard to the infelictious selec-tion made by the International Lesson Committee of the portion of Scripture which was assigned for Easter Sun, day. Instead of selecting something bearing on the idea of life from the dead, this committee had the bad tasts to select for the Laster lesson the beheading of John the Baptist. This is a ghastly subject for such a festival occasion. The only apology for selecting it was that it came in the regular course in the Gospel of Mark. This, however, is not quite as outrageous a selection as one which another lot of brethren made some years ago for Christmas. The course for that year embraced the whole Christmas. The course for that year embraced the whole life of Christ, and brought the lesson of the Crucifizion on Christmas Day. There are many of the supporters of the international Sunday school system who make but little account of the saints' days, and similar festivals in the course of the year. But the observance of Christ, ones and Easter has now become so general that the introduction of an execution or a funeral scene on such an occasion is very distasteful to a large majority of Christian people.

-One of the effects of the trial of the tedious case of Mr. Himman against Bishop Hare has been to show the low condition of religion among the Indians of the Niebrara diocess. It appears that these people are willing to circulate any scandals, no matter all power is from God primarily and above all, even in the most universal sense. The power or force of material nature, which sends and keeps the planets revolving in their orbits, as how baseless or unclean, and that they even take pleas ure in so doing. These are not the beathen and ungodly Indians, but those who have made profession of religion. The fact that there is a good deal of the Pharisse in or terriflee in the thunderbolt; the dynamic agency of vegetable and animal motion, as the spiritual make-up of some of these aborigines is shown by a remark one of them made when giving his testimony. Being asked what sort of a person a certain squaw was who had testified, he said: "She ien't a well as the rational and moral authority by which human society is fashioned and gov-But He acts through second causes. To the regular Christian at all; she's only a Presbyterian. community is invested the power of ordaining The Pharisee who said this belonged to the Episcopal household of faith, which he considered the only laws for its own ; . . ervation and welfare; in the community resides the authority of sanctioning 'regular" one. It is possible that the whole of this wearisome and disgnsting case may have to be tried over again, as Bishop Hare has appealed from the verdict of the jury which gave Brother Himman \$10,000 with whatever tends to secure this end. There is no caste or class of men specially set apart and empowered directly by God to ordain laws for the which to make good his damaged reputation. It is a pity public. The notion set forth in the pastoral that such a trial cannot take place in the most rigged part of the incuntainous wilde of Dakota rather than among a civilized community. upon this point is directly contrary to the teaching of St. Thomas, the great light of the middle ages. He says: "Ordinare autem ali-

-Evangelist Harrison's arduous and protracted labors among the sinners of Cincinnati proved too much for him. He has now broken down, and must take substantial rest before again engaging in his gospel efforts. He had made engagements for work at Chicago, which he will not at present be able to fill. Brothe Barrison is a man of delicate frame, and of such almost effeminate express on and appearance as to make it easy for him to preserve the title of "Boy Preacher," under which he first became famous. He has animmense amount of nervous energy, and has perhaps drawn on it too largely. A lady at whose house he was some time ago entertained noticed the fact that he ate day at dinner, and said she thought it was an evidence of great spirituality and beavenly mindespess. He husband, who is a very muscular clergyman, and an other equally muscular elergyman who happened to be present, both remarked that they saw no evidence of cavenly mindedness in a sparse dist. On the contrary, they claimed to be quite as well on in heliness as the young evangelist himself, but they were thankful that they were able to glerify the Lord by habitually eating

tremendons dimners. -The American Colonization Society has applications from a great many colored persons who are discontented with their condition in this country. Rost of them are entirely or nearly without funds, and casnot go to Liberia otherwise than in the capacity of paupers. The Colonization Society, which now has it its treasury \$62.53, wants to send to Liberia as many of hese applicants as give reasonable promise of becoming self supporting emigrants. The bark Moravia is expect ed here from Liberia soon, and will probably be ready to carry back a lot of emigranta by the lat of June. The tion of her theoretic teaching to the practice of accounts of the prosperity or adversity of Liberia are st conflicting that it is next to impossible to find out whether it is wise or fooled to send the colored folk there. The friends of the colorulation cause present reseate pictures of the success of the negroes who have Was Sindram Hanged Until he was Dead! gone there to engage in the cultivation of coffee and other things. Others denounce colonization as a failure, and say that the poor fellows who have gone would have had a better chance for a living if they had stayed in this country. The Colonization Society is now more than fifty years old. During its whole existence it has sent

> -The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Springfield, Illinois on Thursday, the 18th of May. The returning Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Darling, Yill preach the opening sermen. To calsiders there will not be many features of interest a consideration of the contract materials. mection with this Assembly. The churches are useful at peace, and there is negreat question to agint the body. There is one possible element of discussion and sirife in the case of Mr. Heber Doundson of Penositivania, who was disciplined by his Prespicts for dancing, and on whose appeal the judament of the Presty-tory was sustained by the Synod of Eric. He has given notice of appeal to the Assembly, and his appeal most b heard. As the matter new stands this briefler has been disciplined by Presbytery and Bynod for doing that which is not declared in the law of the Church to be a sin. As the appeal will have to be metaquately in the Assembly, much curiosity is expressed to know how the various brethren will vote. They must either decide that dancing is contrary to the law of God and of the Church or else that it is not contrary thereto. Whatever the result, a spirited debate may be expected, especially f any Presby terian dominie is willing to say without re serve that he thinks dancing a desirable means of enjoy-ment and exercise, and not contrary to the word of cod. If theological giants on either aide take up this contre-

versy, it will be so lively that it may last all am

21,000 colored persons to Liberia. About 2,500 of there

have been sent since the war.

The international Sunday school lesson for to day is about "Christ Walking on the Sea, and is in Mark vi. 40-56. It illustrates the power of Jenn as a helper in times of the most urgent need. The access of the lesson is the Lake of Onlice. After the manie by which the 5,000 were fed, the disciples took a bent to 23 across the lake. Jesus remained by himself, and sent to one of the hills overlooking the lake, that He might rest and pray. It was now after nightfull. A gain arrest which made the waters of the lake are rough as atmost to awain? the boat. The disciples had a hard time with the nare to herp the little vessel afford. Toward ustring Jesus, who had all the time tern awars of their tool and their danker, came to their relief, waiking on the maler. At first they were alarmed but when they found that it first they were almosted, but when they found that Is was Jeans that ferrier was changed to lov and wonder. On reaching the shore, Jeans at once can are in the work of healing the book and giving relief to the distressed. His father as leacher and boater was now at its height. The punning were ready to crown him Kingbut the Planteers and e-rick were as agreater and bister as even their experiments to this and its followers. The especial reaching of the present leaching indicated by the goulem (e.g., which is: "When thou passes The especial traching of the present beach is indirected by the genden text, which is: "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with these and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee." It presents Jesus Christian "mighty to save," and shows that although its may try the faith of Its followers by letting them water the darkest hour of the thughest night, its is with them in the world.

them in the worst recury.